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| 10/693,666 | 10/24/2003 | Jason F. Moore | MSFT121742 | 9618 |

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| EXAMINER |
|---|
| LY, ANH |

| ART UNIT | PAPER NUMBER |
|---|---|
| 2162 | |

DATE MAILED: 01/12/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

| | Office Action Summary | Application No. | Applicant(s) |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | 10/693,666 | MOORE ET AL. |
| | | **Examiner** | **Art Unit** | |
| | | Anh Ly | 2162 | |

*-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --*

## Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE _3_ MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

## Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on _19 October 2005_.

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL**.   2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

## Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) _1-27_ is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) _1-27_ is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

## Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

## Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a)☐ All   b)☐ Some *   c)☐ None of:

      1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

      2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

      3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

**Attachment(s)**

1)☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2)☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3)☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _10/25/05&12/01/05_.

4)☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.

5)☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)

6)☐ Other: _____.

## DETAILED ACTION

1.      This Office Action is response to Applicants' AMENDMENT filed on 10/19/2005.

2.      Claims 1-27 are pending in this application.

### *Response to Arguments*

3.      Applicant's arguments filed 10/19/2005 have been fully considered but they are

not persuasive.

Applicants' argued that "there is not motivation or suggestion to combine Mander

with Chao.

In response to applicant's argument that there is no suggestion to combine the

references, the examiner recognizes that obviousness can only be established by

combining or modifying the teachings of the prior art to produce the claimed invention

where there is some teaching, suggestion, or motivation to do so found either in the

references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in

the art.  See *In re Fine*, 837 F.2d 1071, 5 USPQ2d 1596 (Fed. Cir. 1988) and *In re*

*Jones*, 958 F.2d 347, 21 USPQ2d 1941 (Fed. Cir. 1992).  In this case, Mander and

Chao are from the same field of endeavor and both are directed to information

processing related to a list of pile of items or document. One having ordinary skill in the

art would have found it motivated to combine the teachings of Mander and Chao

because that would provide Mander's system the enhanced capability of managing or

organizing information in a computer system, thereby, helping to identify the relationship

of the property of the item or document the list.  Moreover, the examiner kindly submits

that the applicants misread the applicable references used in the last office action.

However, when read and analyzed in light the specification, the invention as claimed

does not support applicant's assertions. Actually, applicants are interpreting the claims

very narrow without considering the broad teaching of the references used in the

rejections. Additionally, it is important to note that the examiner interpretation of the

claims, wherein, the examiner explicitly stated passages in the cited references which

were not even addressed. The aforementioned assertion wherein all the limitations are

not taught or suggested by the prior of record, was unsupported by objective factual

evidence and was not found to be substantial evidentiary value. The examiner has

provided in the last office action, a convincing one of reasoning as to why the artisan

would have found the claimed invention to have been obvious in light of the teachings of

the cited references. Applicants are reminded that 37 CFR 1.111(b) states, a general

allegation that the claims define a patentable invention without specifically printing out

how the language of the claims patentably distinguishes them from the references does

not comply with the requirements of this section. Therefore, the applicants have failed to

provided prima facie evidence how the language of the claims patentably distinguished

them from the cited references. Hence, the applicants' assertions are just mere

allegation with no supported fact.

### *Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103*

4.      The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set
> forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and
> the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the
> invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains.
> Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

5.      This application currently names joint inventors.  In considering patentability of

the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of

the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein

were made absent any evidence to the contrary.  Applicant is advised of the obligation

under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was

not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to

consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g)

prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

6.      Claims 1-3, 7-8, 10, 11-13, 15-16, 18, 19-21, 23-25 and 27are rejected under 35

U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by US Patent No. 6,243,724 issued to Mander et al.

(hereinafter Mander) in view of Pub. No.: US 2005/0027757 A1 of Kiessig. et al.

(hereinafter Kiessig).

With respect to claim 1, Mander teaches a computer-implemented method for

managing data in a list (abstract), the method comprising:

creating a list having an item type and a relationship type (creating a pile of

collection of documents/items from a sample documents by using the internal

representation of the documents as the internal representation of the new pile (abstract,

fig. 18), in the pile of documents having a list of types of documents (see fig. 4e, col. 11,

lines 35-40) and document's relationship based on the property of attribute values such

as date, title or author's name, content, stamp, data type and keyword of the document:

see figs 4e & 4i, items 190 & 130 respectively, col. 11, lines 33-53 and col. 20, lines 56-

67; also see col. 7, lines 1-15); and

adding an item to the list by generating a list entry representing an association

between an item and the item type (figs. 6, 7, 8 and 17, the operation of adding a

document/item to the pile based on the document's criteria or category or properties:

col. 29, lines 15-20; also col. 14, lines 18-25. lines 53-60, col. 15, lines 4-22, col. 17,

lines 45-60 and col. 20, lines 56-67); and

storing the list in a memory of a data processing device ().

Mander teaches a method for managing data in a list such as a filing document

system, adding the document to the list. Mander does not clearly teach wherein the list

entry comprises one or more item properties specified by the relationship type.

However, Kiessig teaches attributes or properties of an item or document to be

maintained information relationships between files such as each time an item is copied,

moved, deleted, saved, renamed, etc (section 0020).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at

the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Mander with the teachings

of Kiessig, wherein the pile of documents for browsing or moving or adding item to the

pile in the system provided therein (Mander's figs. 4's, 5's and 6-8), would incorporate

the use of item properties specified by the relationship type, in the same conventional

manner as described by Kiessig (sections 0020). The motivation being to enable a user

to allow easy historical viewing and undoing of a wide variety of changes to the item or

document, thereby, helping to simplify backup and restoration processes in the file

management system more efficiently. (Kiessig's section 0002 and 0009).

With respect to claim 2, Mander teaches changing a location of the item

and updating the entry to refer to the changed location (updating the added document

when the status of document is changed: col. 22, lines 25-62 and see fig. 14 and item

611: script windows);

With respect to claim 3, Mander teaches wherein the status of the item changes

when the item is deleted, and updating the entry includes removing the entry from the

list (fig. 18b, col. 31, lines 20-67 and col. 32, lines 1-18; updating the added document

when the status of document is changed: col. 22, lines 25-62 and see fig. 14 and item

611: script windows).

With respect to claim 7, Mander teaches deleting an item, wherein deleting

includes removing the entry from the list and removing any other entry in other lists,

where the other entry also represents an association with the item (col. 24, lines 20-45

and fig. 18b, col. 31, lines 20-67 and col. 32, lines 1-18; updating the added document

when the status of document is changed: col. 22, lines 25-62 and see fig. 14 and item

611: script windows).

With respect to claim 8, Mander teaches applying a view to the list, wherein

applying the view includes retrieving entries in the list having properties that match

properties specified in the view and applying a display characteristic to the values of

the matching properties (col. 3, lines 15-30 and figs. 8c-8d).

With respect to claim 10, Mander teaches wherein the list is a file system container, and the entry is a holding reference to an item, the holding reference reflecting a current status of the item (col. 32, lines 25-40).

With respect to claim 11, Mander teaches storage medium for storing items of data and a list entry template (fig. 1, storage media consisting of hard disk or other storage means for storing documents, , item 12);

a processing unit for operating a process to generate a list of selected items in response to a user input, wherein each entry of the list represents a reference to the item independent of the item's location in the storage medium, and wherein each entry includes a property value generated in accordance with the list entry template (user input via a pen to input request or command to operate a process to the pile of documents such creating a collection of documents: see figs 4(g-m), col. 12, lines 35-67; also see abstract and fig. 18s and col. 35, lines 5-13); and

a display unit for displaying a view of the items in the list, the view including a display of the property values of the entry in accordance with a display characteristic (fig. 1, display controller for providing images on a display screen, items 18 and 22, and viewing the pile of documents: figs 4's, col. 9, lines 48-67, col. 11, lines 35-50 and col. 12, lines 26-30 and lines 51-67).

With respect to claim 12, Mander teaches wherein the stored items of data are moved to a new location and the process to generate the list of items includes a process to update the entry to refer to the new location (creating a pile of collection of

documents/items from a sample documents by using the internal representation of the

documents as the internal representation of the new pile (abstract, fig. 18), in the pile of

documents having a list of types of documents (see fig. 4e, col. 11, lines 35-40) and

document's relationship based on the property of attribute values such as date, title or

author's name, content, stamp, data type and keyword of the document: see figs 4e &

4i, items 190 & 130 respectively, col. 11, lines 33-53 and col. 20, lines 56-67; also see

col. 7, lines 1-15; and updating the added document when the status of document is

changed: col. 22, lines 25-62 and see fig. 14 and item 611: script windows).

With respect to claim 13, Mander teaches wherein the process to update the

entry includes removing the entry from the list when the item is no longer stored on the

storage medium (fig. 18b, col. 31, lines 20-67 and col. 32, lines 1-18; updating the

added document when the status of document is changed: col. 22, lines 25-62 and see

fig. 14 and item 611: script windows).

With respect to claim 15, Mander teaches wherein the process to generate the

list includes a process to move the item to a new list including the process to copy the

item to the new list plus a process to delete the entry from the original list (moving and

copying document: col. 28, lines 50-55, col. 29, lines 25-35 and col. 30, lines 30-42; col.

24, lines 20-45 and fig. 18b, col. 31, lines 20-67 and col. 32, lines 1-18; updating the

added document when the status of document is changed: col. 22, lines 25-62 and see

fig. 14 and item 611: script windows).

With respect to claim 16, Mander teaches wherein the processing unit is to

further operate a process to delete an item from the storage medium that includes

removing all entries that refer to the item (col. 24, lines 20-45 and fig. 18b, col. 31, lines

20-67 and col. 32, lines 1-18; updating the added document when the status of

document is changed: col. 22, lines 25-62 and see fig. 14 and item 611: script

windows).

With respect to claim 18, Mander teaches wherein the generated list is a file

system container, and the entry is a holding reference to the item, the holding reference

referring to a current location of the item (col. 32, lines 25-40).

With respect to claim 19, Mander teaches defining a list having an item type and

a relationship type (in the pile of documents having a list of types of documents (see fig.

4e, col. 11, lines 35-40) and document's relationship based on the property of attribute

values such as date, title or author's name and keyword in the document: see figs 4e &

4i, items 190 & 130 respectively, col. 11, lines 33-53; also see col. 7, lines 1-15);

adding an item to the list by generating a list entry representing an association between

an item and the item type (figs. 6, 7, 8 and 17, the operation of adding a document/item

to the pile based on the document's criteria or category or properties: col. 29, lines 15-

20; also col. 14, lines 18-25. lines 53-60, col. 15, lines 4-22, col. 17, lines 45-60 and col.

20, lines 56-67); and

updating the entry whenever a status of the item changes (updating the added

document when the status of document is changed: col. 22, lines 25-62 and see fig. 14

and item 611: script windows).

Mander teaches a method for managing data in a list such as a filing document system, adding the document to the list. Mander does not clearly teach wherein the list entry comprises one or more item properties specified by the relationship type.

However, Kiessig teaches attributes or properties of an item or document to be maintained information relationships between files such as each time an item is copied, moved, deleted, saved, renamed, etc (section 0020).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Mander with the teachings of Kiessig, wherein the pile of documents for browsing or moving or adding item to the pile in the system provided therein (Mander's figs. 4's, 5's and 6-8), would incorporate the use of item properties specified by the relationship type, in the same conventional manner as described by Kiessig (sections 0020). The motivation being to enable a user to allow easy historical viewing and undoing of a wide variety of changes to the item or document, thereby, helping to simplify backup and restoration processes in the file management system more efficiently. (Kiessig's section 0002 and 0009).

With respect to claim 20, Mander teaches wherein the computer-executable component updates the entry to refer to a current location of the item, regardless of an actual location of the item (updating the added document when the status of document is changed: col. 22, lines 25-62 and see fig. 14 and item 611: script windows).

With respect to claim 21, Mander teaches wherein the computer-executable component automatically removes the entry from the list when the item is deleted (col. 24, lines 20-45 and fig. 18b, col. 31, lines 20-67 and col. 32, lines 1-18).

With respect to claim 23, Mander teaches wherein the computer- executable component further moves the item to a new list, wherein moving includes deleting the entry from the original list and generating an entry in the new list and copying the value for any property that the new list's relationship type has in common with the original list's relationship type (moving and copying document: col. 28, lines 50-55, col. 29, lines 25-35 and col. 30, lines 30-42; col. 24, lines 20-45 and fig. 18b, col. 31, lines 20-67 and col. 32, lines 1-18; updating the added document when the status of document is changed: col. 22, lines 25-62 and see fig. 14 and item 611: script windows).

With respect to claim 24, Mander teaches wherein the computer-executable component further copies the item to a new list, wherein copying includes generating an entry in the new list and copying the value for any property that the new list's relationship type has in common with the original list's relationship type (moving and copying document: col. 28, lines 50-55, col. 29, lines 25-35 and col. 30, lines 30-42; col. 24, lines 20-45 and fig. 18b, col. 31, lines 20-67 and col. 32, lines 1-18; updating the added document when the status of document is changed: col. 22, lines 25-62 and see fig. 14 and item 611: script windows).

With respect to claim 25, Mander teaches wherein the computer-executable component further applies a view to the list, wherein applying the view includes retrieving entries in the list having properties that match properties specified in the view and applying a display characteristic to the values of the matching properties (fig. 1, display controller for providing images on a display screen, items 18 and 22, and

viewing the pile of documents: figs 4's, col. 9, lines 48-67, col. 11, lines 35-50 and col.

12, lines 26-30 and lines 51-67).

With respect to claim 27, Mander teaches, wherein the list is stored in a

file system container, and the entry is a holding reference to an item, the holding

reference reflecting a current status of the item (col. 32, lines 25-40).

7.      Claims 4-6, 9, 14, 17, 22 and 26 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being

unpatentable over US Patent No. 6,243,724 issued to Mander et al. (hereinafter

Mander) in view of in view of Pub. No.: US 2005/0027757 A1 of Kiessig. et al.

(hereinafter Kiessig) and further in view of Pub. No.: US 2002/0169678 A1 of Chao et

al. (hereinafter Chao).

With respect to claim 4, Mander in view of Kiessig discloses a method for

managing data in a list as discussed in claim 1.

Mander and Kiessig disclose substantially the invention as claimed.

Mander and Kiessig do not teach generating a value for the property.

Chao teaches a list of relationship types that can serve to define the hierarchy of

the object having several properties value depending on the context of document

9sections 0160, 0162 and 0170).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at

the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Mander in view of Kiessig

with the teachings of Chao by incorporating the use of generating a value of a property.

a predetermined list of words comprises stop words. The motivation being to enable a user to allow easy historical viewing and undoing of a wide variety of changes to the item or document, thereby, helping to simplify backup and restoration processes in the file management system more efficiently.

With respect to claim 5, Mander in view of Kiessig discloses a method for managing data in a list as discussed in claim 1.

Mander and Kiessig disclose substantially the invention as claimed.

Mander and Kiessig do not teach does not clearly teach the new list's relationship type has in common with the original list relationship type, the new list's relationship type has in common with the original list relationship type.

However, Chao teaches for each top-level relationship type, there is a list of additional relationship types that can be nested in common with original list (section 0161) and each top-level relationship type, there is a list of additional relationship types that can be nested in common with original list (section 0161).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Mander in view of Kiessig with the teachings of Chao by incorporating the use of generating a value of a property. a predetermined list of words comprises stop words. The motivation being to enable a user to allow easy historical viewing and undoing of a wide variety of changes to the item or document, thereby, helping to simplify backup and restoration processes in the file management system more efficiently.

With respect to claim 9, Mander in view of Kiessig discloses a method for managing data in a list as discussed in claim 1.

Mander and Kiessig disclose substantially the invention as claimed.

Mander and Kiessig do not clearly teach wherein the list is a file in XML format.

However, Chao teaches the request types are defined in XML file or XML format (sections 0168, 0170 and 0174).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Mander in view of Kiessig with the teachings of Chao by incorporating the use of XML file. The motivation being to enable a user to allow easy historical viewing and undoing of a wide variety of changes to the item or document, thereby, helping to simplify backup and restoration processes in the file management system more efficiently.

With respect to claim 14, Mander in view of Kiessig discloses a method for managing data in a list as discussed in claim 11.

Mander and Kiessig disclose substantially the invention as claimed.

Mander and Kiessig do not clearly teach the new list and copying the property value from the original entry to the new entry in accordance with the new list's entry template.

However, Chao teaches property value from the original entry (section 0333).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Mander in view of Kiessig with the teachings of Chao by incorporating the use of the new list and copying the

property value. The motivation being to enable a user to allow easy historical viewing

and undoing of a wide variety of changes to the item or document, thereby, helping to

simplify backup and restoration processes in the file management system more

efficiently.

With respect to claim 17, Mander in view of Kiessig discloses a method for

managing data in a list as discussed in claim 11.

Mander and Kiessig disclose substantially the invention as claimed.

Mander and Kiessig do not clearly teach wherein the list is a file in XML format.

However, Chao teaches the request types are defined in XML file or XML format

(sections 0168, 0170 and 0174).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at

the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Mander in view of Kiessig

with the teachings of Chao by incorporating the use of XML file. The motivation being to

enable a user to allow easy historical viewing and undoing of a wide variety of changes

to the item or document, thereby, helping to simplify backup and restoration processes

in the file management system more efficiently.

With respect to claim 22, Mander in view of Kiessig discloses a method for

managing data in a list as discussed in claim 19.

Mander and Kiessig disclose substantially the invention as claimed.

Mander and Kiessig do not clearly teach the relationship type includes generating

a value for the property.

However, Chao teaches a list of relationship types that can serve to define the
hierarchy of the object having several properties value depending on the context of
document 9sections 0160, 0162 and 0170).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at
the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Mander in view of Kiessig
with the teachings of Chao by incorporating the use of generating a value of a property.
a predetermined list of words comprises stop words. The motivation being to enable a
user to allow easy historical viewing and undoing of a wide variety of changes to the
item or document, thereby, helping to simplify backup and restoration processes in the
file management system more efficiently.

With respect to claim 26, Mander in view of Kiessig discloses a method for
managing data in a list as discussed in claim 19.

Mander and Kiessig disclose substantially the invention as claimed.

Mander and Kiessig do not clearly teach wherein the list is a file in XML format.

However, Chao teaches the request types are defined in XML file or XML format
(sections 0168, 0170 and 0174).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at
the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Mander in view of Kiessig
with the teachings of Chao by incorporating the use of XML format file. The motivation
being to enable a user to allow easy historical viewing and undoing of a wide variety of
changes to the item or document, thereby, helping to simplify backup and restoration
processes in the file management system more efficiently.
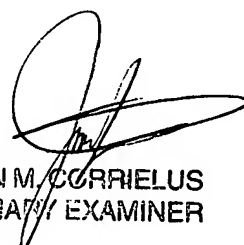
### *Conclusion*

8.      Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in

this Office action.  Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**.  See MPEP

§ 706.07(a).  Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37

CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE

MONTHS from the mailing date of this action.  In the event a first reply is filed within

TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not

mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the

shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any

extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of

the advisory action.  In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later

than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

## Contact Information

**9.** Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the

examiner should be directed to Anh Ly whose telephone number is (571) 272-4039 or

via E-Mail: ANH.LY@USPTO.GOV **or fax to (571) 273-4039 (Examiner fax**

**number).** The examiner can normally be reached on TUESDAY – THURSDAY from

8:30 AM – 3:30 PM. If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful,

the examiner's supervisor, John Breene, can be reached on (571) 272-4107 or **Primary**

**Examiner Jean Corrielus (571) 272-4032.**

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the

Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published

applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status

information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For

more information about the PAIR system, see **http://pair-direct.uspto.gov**. Should you

have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business

Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). Any response to this action should be mailed

to: Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks, Washington, D.C. 20231, or faxed to:

**Central Fax Center: (571) 273-8300**

JEAN M. CORRIELUS
PRIMARY EXAMINER

ANH LY
JAN. 9th, 2006